

The Romance of a Shoe.

This is a true story, which happened in Decatur last winter, but on account of the parties concerned, will substitute fictitious names.

It was a cold and blustering December night, and



KATIE MILLER, the youngest daughter of the old "Squire" Miller, was wandering her way homeward after making some purchases in town. Katie was a bright, winning girl of eighteen with a beautiful set of golden hair which fell in ringlets around her sweet face, and eyes that sparkled like stars in the night. On this cold night, Katie had reached the railroad crossing within a short distance of her home, and in her haste, as it had grown very dark, her foot caught between two tracks, and held her fast. An engine was coming down the track, pulling and ringing the bell which sounded to poor Katie like her death knell. She screamed for help, but no one seemed to hear her, and in that troubled moment she dropped on her knees and began the prayer for her Maker that her old mother had taught her to say, when to her surprise a strong hand lifted her to her feet. Seeing the perilous situation of the weeping girl and no time to lose, this deliverer cut the shoe from the girl's foot just in time to let the engine pass by at terrific speed. On looking around, this stranger found his prisoner had disappeared in the darkness. He felt that he must yet find this beautiful girl, for he was enabled to see the imploring look in the beautiful face from the light on the engine, as it approached them in that terrible moment, and he swore now to himself that he would see it again, even though it took him years to accomplish it. A happy thought struck him—he would keep the shoe that he had cut from her dainty foot and try, if possible, to find its beautiful owner.



HERBERT RAWLSTON, the gallant and handsome son of a wealthy banker, slept very little that night, for he would wander back in his thoughts to the almost fatal spot and look into that face, oh, such a face! that was in his thoughts every minute.

On arising the next morning, Herbert Rawlston dressed himself, ate a light breakfast, for his head was in a whirl, and he was wondering if he would succeed in what seemed to him his very life. When he reached Water street, in the thriving town of Decatur, Illinois, he visited the various shoe stores, with the hopes of finding where the little shoe was purchased. He had visited every shoe store but one, and his heart sank within him, and the thought of receiving the same answer there that he had received at the other houses. But something seemed to tell him, this house handles that shoe and if it does he can then find some trace to his charmer. He passed at the door of J. H. Black & Son, little dreaming what was in store for him, but, determining to try, he entered. Mr. Frank Black, the senior member of the firm, stepped up, and with a very pleasant "Good morning!" said: "What can I do for you, Mr. Rawlston; you look distressed?"

"Do you handle that shoe?" was Herbert Rawlston's first inquiry, at the same time holding out a tiny buttoned shoe. "Bark you know that we always keep the best the market

affords," said Frank Black. "Thank you a thousand times," said Herbert in a trembling voice. "I feared I could not find that make of shoes in Decatur, as all the other stores informed me as fine a quality of shoe was not handled in this place." Herbert, after a half hour's conversation with Frank Black, learned that Katie Miller, the bewitching daughter of the old squire, was the purchaser of the shoe. And, after meeting Katie, loved her and was married to her, they never failed to praise the house of Black & Son, the leading shoe house in Decatur. Mr. and Mrs. Rawlston have now an interesting babe, and they promise that young Herbert shall only wear shoes from

J. H. Black & Son's,
Their Old Friends.

ALL SORTS.

An Irishman was asked for his marriage certificate. He slowly lifted his hat, revealing a large scar on the head, evidently done by a flat iron. This evidence was to the point. Our certificates are the praises of those who have experienced wonderful cures by the use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Rhode Island admits that Dakota is big enough for a state.

Salvation Oil is the greatest cure on earth for pain. It affords instant relief and speedy cure to all sufferers from rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, sore throat, pain in the back, side and limbs, cuts, bruises, &c. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

W. J. Florence, the actor, is 24 years old.

The pain and misery suffered by those who are afflicted with dyspepsia are indescribable. The distress of the body is equalled or surpassed by the confusion and tortures of the mind, thus making its victims sufferable affliction. The relief that is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla has caused thousands to be thankful for this great medicine. It dispels the causes of dyspepsia, and tones up the digestive organs. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla.

At Stockton, Cal., the curfew bell rings at 9:20 o'clock every night.

SHILOH'S COUGH and consumption cure is sold by a guarantee. It cures consumption. Sold by S. M. Irwin and C. F. Shilling.

The government is selling the last of the list left over from the war.

FOR LAME BACK, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Price 25 cents. Sold by S. M. Irwin and C. F. Shilling.

Archdeacon Farrar is to sail on Saturday for home.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by S. M. Irwin and C. F. Shilling.

"Hard time parties" are a form of social diversion in Virginia City.

GROUP, whooping cough and bronchitis have been cured by Shiloh's Cure. Sold by S. M. Irwin and C. F. Shilling.

A good many sharpers are said to live in flats in New York City.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made tolerable by that terrible cough, Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. Sold by S. M. Irwin and C. F. Shilling.

The fast mail time between Philadelphia and New Orleans is now about forty-two hours.

WILL YOU SUFFER with dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. Sold by S. M. Irwin and C. F. Shilling.

A swell affair—the soap bubble.

CATARRH (CURED), health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by S. M. Irwin and C. F. Shilling.

An artist in black—a designing widow.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for consumption, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 25 cents per bottle. Sold by S. M. Irwin and C. F. Shilling.

A powder pot may be made of printers' zinc.

A Great Surprise.

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balm for the throat and lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that each druggist is authorized to refund your money if the proprietor of this wonderful remedy if it fails to cure you. Dr. A. J. Stoner has secured the agency for it. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size free.

There is a field for room ants around many a sugar barrel.

From the Sisters of Charity.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1884.—We take pleasure in attesting the merits and soothing qualities of Allcock's Porous Plasters, having used them on various occasions with much benefit to many of the patients under our charge during many years.

SISTERS OF CHARITY.

Inaction Fraught with Danger.

Inaction of the kidneys and bladder is fraught with danger. Renal diseases of the most serious and fatal character have their initial system. To disregard it is to invite them. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has the special quality of stimulating urinary secretion and discharge to a degree consistent with health and no further. It is not an extract of the organs, like the unmediated stimuli of commerce, it simply arouses them when their activity and vitality are impaired. This stimulating and tonic action on the kidneys likewise exerts upon the bowels, the liver and the stomach. It cures renal disease, cures dyspepsia, and prevents and remedies liver and gall bladder troubles, biliousness and constipation. No finer tonic exists, and to persons with a tendency to gout it strongly recommends itself, as it is a due depurant of the blood.

A bucket-shop should be managed by a pale man.

"Oh, how do you contrive, my dear, to keep your teeth so white and clear? And how on earth do you manage to keep your teeth so sweet? 'Tis strange." "Not strange at all," was her reply; "Use Borodent, and be as I."

Like the Fortune Waited

from beds of flowers is the breath that has been rendered agreeably odorous with Sozo dent, which communicates to the teeth a marble whiteness, and to the gums a roseate tint. Use it, and beautify your mouth.

The Rescued Arctic Explorers.

Our telegraph news gives the glad tidings that the search expedition that sailed last winter for the relief of Lieutenant Greely and his party, who have now been absent in Lady Franklin Bay since 1882, and whose safety has been very doubtful, has been a complete success. The precarious position that the Greely party had been placed in was due to the blunders of the Navy Department last year.

In the spring of 1882 the United States Government dispatched a small party of explorers under Lieutenant Greely to Franklin Bay, to remain until the autumn of 1883, to make scientific observations in accordance with the plans determined by the International Arctic Association. As is well known, the other nations succeeded in bringing safely back their respective parties last fall, while the party sent to relieve the American expedition only perpetrated a series of unparalleled blunders, and returned to leave Greely to battle with his second winter in the highest latitude ever reached by any expedition.

The popular action is that Arctic exploration is reckless, foolish and wasteful, of little importance to the world, and that the men who risk their lives in going to the Arctic regions are hardly worth the risk and expense of rescue. The truth is, that these men devote themselves to the cause of science, and to the benefit of their fellow-men. They go to observe physical phenomena under extreme and singular circumstances, and when fortunate enough to return they give most valuable knowledge to the world. By practical scientists the great value and importance of scientific observations in the Arctic regions have long been acknowledged. Nothing is more necessary for us to thoroughly understand in a country which, like ours, stretches over such an extent of latitude than meteorology. This can not be thoroughly understood, or its laws defined, until we obtain a more extensive knowledge of the physical condition of the polar basin. The unsolved problems of electricity and magnetism are also of world-wide interest. Hence all geographical sciences and scientific bodies have paid special attention to the scientific equipment of all the recent Arctic expeditions, and while much light has been thrown on purely geological questions, important results have also been obtained in various departments of physical science.

Hitherto, however, these results have been too isolated and scattered to admit of comprehensive generalization. Each expedition has worked on its own particular lines, without reference to any common system by which alone the key to the interpretation of the phenomena observed can be obtained. To remedy this state of things the lamented Lieutenant Weyprecht, the discoverer of Josef Land, suggested that the money spent in fitting out expeditions for the purpose of discovery, new lands, or attempting to reach the pole, would be more usefully applied in making a thorough physical investigation, on the basis of a common plan of the lands already discovered. He further proposed that, to obtain this object, the North Pole should be encircled by a corona of fixed observatories, and that two stations should be established in the Antarctic Seas. Mr. William Lee Howard, the Arctic voyager, strongly pushed this matter at the International Geographical Congress, and was a strong advocate of Lieutenant Weyprecht's plan. The value of this suggestion was fully recognized by Count Witteczek, a well-known and influential patron of Arctic enterprise, and to his generous support and active cooperation the fulfillment of the scheme is largely due. Finally the plan was submitted to the Meteorological Congress at Rome. There met with most favorable consideration, and was referred to an international polar conference, which was held at Hamburg, the States represented being France, Holland, Germany, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Norway and Denmark.

The scheme was at last put upon its feet by the purchase of the United States to establish two stations, and it was then announced that the eight stations required were secured. By July, 1881, the final arrangements were completed. It was determined that the observations should be commenced at all the stations in the polar regions, as well as those in the temperate zones, as soon as possible after August 1, 1882, and that they should be continued, as far as practicable, until September 1, 1883.

Denmark was established at Godthaab, America sent Greely to Lady Franklin Bay, in Smith Sound (the northernmost of all the stations), Germany was stationed at Cumberland Sound, on the west side of Davis Strait, and England at Fort Rae, in the heart of the Hudson Bay Territory, near the Great Slave Lake. The United States also had a station at Point Barrow; Russia took up her stand at the mouth of the Lena, and Holland occupied Dickson's Haven, the Russian branch station being at Moller Bay, Nova Zembla. Norway took an easy station at Besekop, in the Alten Fjord; Sweden selected Splatzbergen, and Austria got risoned Jan Mayen Island, the most dreary station of the lot, being only a volcanic rising directly out of the Arctic Ocean, and when not entirely surrounded by ice is enveloped in a thick, cold fog.

France went far a-field, establishing a station at Cape Horn, while Germany—ever foremost in scientific research—established a third station on one of the islands of South Georgia, in 54 deg. 30 min. south latitude, 41 deg. 21 min. 15 sec. west longitude, some eleven hundred miles east of Cape Horn. The object in establishing stations in the Antarctic regions was to enable some scientific data to be obtained upon the correspondences or divergences between Arctic and Antarctic phenomena, and to co-operate with the observatories of Cape Town and Melbourne.

Thus we had during the years '82 and '83 no less than fifteen expeditions carrying out the full programme of the International Polar Commission, and on the 1st and 15th of each month magnetic and meteorological observations were taken at various permanent observatories, as well as on board numerous ships of war and merchant vessels. Materials for comparison on an extended scale have now been obtained from all parts of the world, and with the exceptions of the Dutch expedition, which failed on account of the ice to reach its destination.

tion and the United States expedition which has now been rescued, we have the full reports from all the stations. Not only on the score of humanity has it been imperative that Lieutenant Greely's party should be rescued, but the scientific world has been anxiously waiting for problems to be solved, which can only be done when it has the important facts that it was expected that Greely would obtain.—Boston Transcript.

Allan Pinkerton's Advice.

Mr. Pinkerton—old Allan, as he was called by his friends—took a great interest in the welfare of young men, and we remember a conversation with him, held several years ago under the shade of a noble maple in the beautiful garden of his Monroe street home, which left a lasting impression, and a reproduction of which may encourage many struggling men.

"My youth," said Mr. Pinkerton, "was a continuous struggle. I knew but little of the joys of childhood; my fate was work. When I was old enough to see the distinction between right and wrong—and I think if children are properly educated they will soon realize the difference—I obeyed the dictates of my conscience, and to that I ascribe my success in life. No matter how many temptations were placed in my way I adhered to my principles. In political matters conscience was my guide. Early in life I enlisted in the cause of my native country's (Scotland) freedom, and when I came to the United States I became a red-hot abolitionist. I have erred many times in my life, but I have endeavored to right every wrong unwittingly committed.

"Many young men have come to me applying for advice and assistance. My advice has been the same in every instance. If a young man is willing to work and to lead an honest life he will be successful. I have given pecuniary assistance to some applicants, and I acted unwisely. A healthy young man needs no pecuniary assistance from his friends if he has got the grit-up in him which makes men of sound principles.

"A number of young men just starting out in life asked me for advice as to what profession or business they should enter. In every instance I admonished them to steer clear of counting-rooms and stores. My experience has taught me that clerks of every description are the most unhappy mortals, as they are expected to live and dress well on small salaries. I know of a hundred clerks in Chicago who are compelled to steal and pilfer in order to keep up appearances, while industrious young men—handies save the little money every week in the year.

"Many young men from the country are ruined in large cities, and my men could tell you of scores of promising young gentlemen whose honorable existence ended at the bridewell. They came to Chicago with the expectation of finding work, and being disappointed they fell into the hands of thieves and thugs. It seems to me that the newspapers of the country should warn young men against coming to large cities. Of course, some are successful, but to the great majority the step is fraught with danger.

"Young women also should avoid large cities. When they arrive from their country homes they are innocent, and easily fall victims to the professional 'masters' of the cities. Girls can earn more money in small towns and cities. Thousands of Chicago factory girls and clerks in the dry-goods stores can not earn more than five dollars per week. They have to pay from one to two dollars room-rent per week, which leaves them a balance of three dollars for board and dress. The result of such a life is apparent. Look at the wretched girls, starvation is written upon their faces, or if they escape the marks of hunger you can notice the marks of a shameful life. I have made several efforts to induce the newspapers to call attention to this state of affairs, but have been only partially successful.

The man who gave this timely advice is now at rest forever; but his words should be heeded by the young people of our city and State. We have seen much of the sufferings of strangers in Chicago and other large cities, and can answer for the truth of Mr. Pinkerton's statements. Every year Iowa sends a number of her young men and women to the large cities, and in nine cases out of ten they return penniless and ruined, while at home or in the West they would become valuable and respected citizens.—Burlington Hawkeye.

The Judge Has Been a Boy.

"I want a permit to kill Schneider's dog," said a German woman at the Tombs yesterday.

"Did the dog bite you?" asked the magistrate.

"No, he vos bite my boy Fritz, who vos playing in de yard, and de dog chased him out and bit der seat from de boy's pants."

"Then the boy wasn't bit at all?"

"No, only de pants."

"Then there's no danger of hydrophobia," said the Judge.

"But he behaves so funny since," continued the anxious mother. "He can't bear the sight of water, and he von't drink nothing else but soda water, root beer and such pings, and ice cream up cake he eats all day long."

"I know lots of little boys that would try to become insane if they knew they would be fed on ice-cream, cake and soda water," said the Judge, smilingly.

"Maype ven I get a doctor," said the woman.

"Now, don't do that," said the Judge, interrupting. "The only medicine he needs is taking him across the knees and giving him a strapping whenever he won't do as he is told."

"Yes you sure he was not crazy?" anxiously inquired the mother.

"I am positive that he is playing you for all you are worth."

"Oh, Fritz, Fritz, wait till I come home," said the woman as she made a bee-line for the door.—N. Y. World.

The other day a visitor surprised a distinguished professor, who was saying to his baby: "On-y, no-y, e-mussy tick his little footy tooties." Just then he caught sight of the visitor, blushed, and muttered: "No, no, you must not expose your pedal extremities, by extending them beyond the protective covering of the blanket, or you will lay your system open to attacks of catarrhal affections.—Chicago Tribune.

The Government receives no end of advice from all parts of the country and even from foreign countries, respecting the prevention and cure of cholera, yellow-fever and other contagious diseases. Most of these beneficent communications are accompanied by a demand for money. One has an invention for the immediate production of chlorine gas, an excellent disinfectant, for which he demands one hundred thousand dollars. John B. Wolff, of Washington, has a cholera specific worth a similar sum, and he wants the Cabinet, instead of a board of prejudiced physicians, to examine his cure. Thomas Mather, of Atlantic City, offers a certain cure for small-pox for a large sum. He has written several letters to the President, one of which was responded to by Surgeon-General Hamilton in a way that touched Mr. Mather's vanity, and he answered with an anathema of Dr. Hamilton and doctors in general. He also makes a threat that if his cure be not soon purchased by the United States or some other nation he will withdraw it from the market and allow the responsibility of the millions of widows and orphans, caused by his failure to negotiate, to rest upon the Government and Dr. Hamilton. Mr. Mather states that he was for seven years a Justice of the Peace, for seven years a Notary Public and for several years a constable. He stamps his letter with an old seal, showing that he was a Notary Public at Fall River, Mass.

Another philanthropist is J. A. Schroppe, of Wurzburg-on-the-Main, who has an invention that will fully free pork and all kinds of American pork products from trichinae and hog cholera. He guarantees a cure, and, if successful, he wants \$200,000, payable in ten years, \$20,000 per annum.

These are specimens from among scores of letters that are received by the President and Secretary of State every week.—Washington Cor. Philadelphia Times.

The American Summer.

You go to a summer hotel down by the sounding sea or away up in the frowning mountains. Well, there comes a day raw, foggy, cold, the mercury drops thirty-eight degrees in two hours. You wander all over the house, up stairs and down, from cellar to roof and back again, shivering in your summer clothes hunting a fire. There is none. There isn't a fire-place in the house. Nor a stove. Nor any place to put one. You can't have fire. You can sit around and shiver, and that's the best you can do, and you don't have to make any effort to do it. Who ever heard of fire in a summer hotel? The proprietor scornfully asks, and the clerk says with greater scorn that nobody ever asks for such a thing except some greenhorn from the West.

That's all right; you are accustomed to have the proprietor and clerk use you for an otoman, so you don't mind that. But about two o'clock the next week, when you are in bed snatching a moment's sleep while the mosquitoes go out and sing, when it is so hot that the shingles on the house warp and curl up, the hotel catches fire in six places, burns to the ground and you escape with the clothes that you wear in bed. That's what makes you mad.—Burlington Hawkeye.

Too True to Be Said.

He was a busy man and she was a society woman. One evening he suddenly looked up from his paper and said:

"By the way, didn't we have a baby in this house about the time Midland Broad Gauge went up to ninety-eight?"

"Yes," she said, "Oscar was born the night of the Everingham reception."

"Boy, was it?" he said, with a show of interest. "I had forgotten; must be about seven months old by this time. Where is he?"

She touched a bell, a servant appeared, and she ordered Oscar to be brought into the presence of his sire. Instead of whom the weeping nurse appeared alone, and with many tears confessed that the infant Oscar had been kidnapped in the park six weeks before, and that the most careful search, aided by advertisements in the daily papers, had thus far failed to reveal his whereabouts. Thus we see that wealth is no barrier to sorrow, and even into the homes of the rich and the great trouble creeps with its stealthy tread, and sometimes breaks up a whole evening of enjoyment.—Burdette, in Burlington Hawkeye.

Let Us Sneeze.

On the subject of sneezing regarded as an omen there is much to be said. Speaking generally, it may be regarded as of favorable augury. "Two or three sneezes be wholesome," says an old author, and "He that hath sneezed thrice turn him out of the hospital," says the proverb. Of sneezing, however, as of other good things, it is possible to have too much. Famianus Strada, the author of a grave historical work, has a learned digression on the subject of sneezing, and mentions one Bistor Suburbanus, who died in a fit of it, expiring at the twenty-fourth sneeze. In Aristotle's time the men generally sneezed twice, but since then the art of sneezing, like other arts, appears to have advanced, and a triple sneeze is now, we believe, considered the correct thing. An old legend says:

Sneeze on a Monday, you sneeze for danger; Sneeze on a Tuesday, you kiss a stranger; Sneeze on a Wednesday, you sneeze for a letter; Sneeze on a Thursday for something better. Sneeze on a Friday, you'll sneeze for sorrow; Sneeze on a Saturday, you're sweetest to-morrow; Sneeze on a Sunday, your safety seek. The devil will have you the rest of the week.—Exchange.

English and American Printing.

An English printers' circular candidly acknowledges that job-printing in this country is superior to that done in England, and attempts to account for it on the grounds of the great competition which exists there among the printers. It claims that work is taken at such ruinously low figures that the English printers can not afford to devote the time necessary to produce the neat and artistic efforts now so prevalent among the American printers.—Exchange.

The President's Mail.

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"I suffered with catarrh fifteen years. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla and I am not troubled any with catarrh, and my general health is much better." J. W. LITTLE, Postal Clerk Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

"I suffered with catarrh 6 or 8 years; tried many wonderful cures, inhalers, etc., spending nearly one hundred dollars without benefit. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, and was greatly improved." M. A. ARNEY, Worcester, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. L. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." J. L. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Sold by all druggists. 8¢; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM

the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring the color, keeping the scalp cool, preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and it is sold by all druggists, 25c and 50c sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The Best Cough Cure you can use

and the best known preventive of Consumption. Parker's Tonic kept in a home is a sentinel, it keeps sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.

If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney, Urinary or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use Parker's Tonic to-day; it will give you new life and new strength.

Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying 3¢ size.

HUMPHREYS'

Manual of all Diseases.

By J. HUMPHREYS, M.D.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

will be strongly evidenced in the Dominion of Canada, where Chinese immigration is now regulated by laws more exclusive than our own. If Chinese laws are inadequate to compass the end in view, I shall be prepared to give my personal consideration to any of their remarkable measures which you shall

The frontier line between Alaska and British Columbia, as defined by the treaty occasion with Russia, follows the demarcation assigned in a prior treaty between Great Britain and America. Modern explorers have discovered that this ancient boundary

nature as current stock, bearing the highest interest now paid. The statute, however, makes no provision for the disposal of such accretion. It being contrary to the general rule of this Government to allow interest on debts, I recommend the repeal of the provisions in question, and the payment of the

by the Government with a view to promoting the economic development of the country, the maintenance of public order, and the security of the State. To this end, the Government may, in accordance with the law, take such measures as may be necessary to regulate the import and export of goods, and to control the movement of persons and property, and to enforce the law.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 8.-Speaker Carlisle says he will not take up the matter of committees until the House disposes of the proposition to revise the rules.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

LOCAL NOTES.

Col. WATERHOUSE bagged thirty hounds on his last hunt near Mendota.

Grand opening of Christmas cards and books, art souvenirs and illustrations for 1886 at the City Book Store on Wednesday.

Be careful to your horse and carriage with a blanket from J. C. Starr & Son's.—[24]wtf

Some reduction in Christmas teachers and others buying at the City Book Store.

It cost you nothing to see and the handsome glazed photos, colored, pearl inked and others at Boyan's City Book Store.

You want a good chain pump, go to Lehman & Co's for it.—[24]wtf

Starr & Son are making spectacles on harness and horse shoes.—[24]wtf

Call at Spencer, Lehman & Co. and examine the Marcellus shell before you make your purchase.—[24]wtf

J. Starr & Son are selling square blocks for street use very cheap.—[24]wtf

Daily Bibles of all grades from \$1.50 to \$15 are now shown at the City Book Store.

Our semi-authoritatively stated that Orlando Powers will not build next year upon his lots at the corner of Prairie and Water streets, although the leases there expire March 1, 1886.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became a woman, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Dr. E. L. Boora has been allowed a patent by the Canadian government on his buggy top spring, and device for lowering buggy and carriage tops.

Winter has been called the ruler of the inverted year, and when he lays his icy hand on nature, all things acknowledge his power. But he has lost much of it now. St. Jacobs Oil, the conqueror of pain, drives away rheumatism and the people are happy.

You do not often see fine plush, bronze and decorated mirrors retailing at wholesale prices. That is the way they are sold at the City Book Store.

Have tried Tongaline in a most intractable tic-douloureux of two years' standing. I find that more relief has been given and a longer interval from pain obtained from Tongaline than from all else that she has taken. J. A. Larrabee, M. D., Louisville, Ky.

"I sold in two years 33,120 bottles of Hunt's Remedy. It is a valuable medicine for kidney diseases." W. B. Blanding, Prov.

Diaries for 1886 at the City Book Store. Come while the assortment is good.

Call at Spencer, Lehman & Co's for the best hand corn sheller made. A regular spring sheller, adjustable as larger machines are.—[24]wtf

When you want an elegant work box, furnished or plain, in plush or wood, or a writing desk of any quality, up to fine inlaid, go to the City Book Store.

Hunt's Remedy is purely vegetable, and a speedy cure for heart disease and rheumatism.

A LARGE lot of the very latest styles of note and other papers, including Crane's lancier, egg shell and basket just received at the City Book Store.

FARMERS, when you come to town get your dinner at Geo. Hans' restaurant, 111 North Water street, two doors south of Michl's cigar store. Dinner—a square meal—from 11 o'clock until 12 o'clock. Lunch at all hours. Good cooks, prompt waiters, every effort to please.—[24]wtf

The prohibitionists of Lincoln have arranged to have Gov. St. John deliver three addresses there during this month.

The lungs are as much the life of the body as the heart. They are easily affected by climatic changes and need something to strengthen them and drive away impurities. Both of these Red Star Cough Cure does. It is safe and sure. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

During the week ending Tuesday, December 1, the United States Commissioner issued 488 patents. Of these 450 were issued to citizens of the United States and 29 to citizens of foreign countries. New York inventors secured 91; Pennsylvania, 66; Massachusetts, 52; Illinois, 45; and Ohio 31. English inventors were allowed 8.

The Decatur Harness Shop, south side city park, offers superior inducements to buyers. Our prices are lower than ever known, our stock is full and must be reduced. We will make it to your interest to buy anything you want in the harness line of us. Come and see us. If you want anything, we know we can sell you. Williams Bros., managers.—[24]wtf

We have received our winter stock of ladies' and children's hats and trimmings, hoods, nubbies, wool scarfs, women hose and socks of all kinds, mitts, gloves, yards, towels, table linens, lace, buttons, thread, and every kind of notions, and we sell them for less money than other dealers. Call and see them. We employ a good milliner and a German clerk. South side of city park. W. O. DUNNICK, proprietor. Stewart's Pitts store, Decatur.

More Improvements.

D. S. Shellabarger & Co. was the first milling firm of Illinois to adopt the roller system of making flour, and in the big mill B (the west mill) they are now engaged in putting in machinery to make corn meal by a precisely similar process. The new machinery is furnished by the Cass Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O. It has a capacity for 75 barrels of corn meal per day. It is now being placed in position and it is believed that it will be in running order by the 20th of this month. The meal which it makes is as white as flour, and is believed to be greatly superior to the ordinary corn meal. A process of kiln drying will be added, to make the meal keep in any climate. If the new product proves to be as good as anticipated, other corn meal rolls will be added and the capacity greatly increased. The meal can be sold in large quantities in the South. As this is the centre of the corn-growing district, a great development of the manufacture of new process corn meal would prove a blessing to farmers of Central Illinois, as it would make prices for the grain as a whole better than they would otherwise be. The investment in the machinery which is so soon to be put to trial is about \$2500, but it may be largely increased.

The A. M. E. Church Burned.

The A. M. E. church, on South Cemetery street, was partially burned Sunday evening. The manner of heating the church was changed recently, and a furnace was substituted for stoves. The janitor was unacquainted as to how to manage the furnace and the fire was caused by it becoming overheated. The wood work around the flues was set on fire and the flames made their way between the weather-boarding and plastering of the east end of the church to the roof, where they spread rapidly. The alarm was sounded about half past 5 o'clock. The fire department responded promptly, but the firemen were delayed in getting water, owing to break in the old main which had occurred Saturday night. The loss was at a point near Starr & Son's lude house, on South Main street. Water was finally obtained from Broadway main. The fire by this time was burning furiously, and before it was extinguished the interior of the church was completely gutted. The loss is estimated at \$800. It is fully covered by insurance. The A. M. E. congregation will meet in the basement of the church until the upper part is rebuilt.

A Lame Duck.

Decatur wholesalers have a "lame duck" on hand in the case of A. A. Jones, the owner of a general store, Sidney, Ill., who made an assignment to H. C. Dewey on Monday last. Jones has been in business for a year and a half, but it appears that he has been losing money steadily, principally on account of injudicious purchases. His total liabilities are believed to be about \$15,000 and his assets about \$7,000. The preferences consist of a judgement note for \$300 in favor of J. R. Race & Co., and two other similar notes of \$500 and \$400 in favor of wholesale firms at Champaign and Danville. The other Decatur creditors are E. D. Bartholomew & Co., and Morehouse, Wells & Co., who are only involved for small amounts.

Points About Patents.

The Decatur Tile company has applied for a patent on their new paving brick.

James Haworth has applied for a patent on an improvement in iron felloes.

J. H. Hoover, of Maroa, has invented a cressle and jack for elevating and sustaining heavy barrels and boxes. He has applied to the government for a patent.

W. S. Greening has invented a combined plow and corn planter, with check-row attachment. He expects to add a corn-busker and potato digger.

The drunkard is a burden to himself, as well as his friends; but, since intoxication becomes a disease, it requires a remedy of no unusual activity. Those who have taken Simmons' Liver Regulator declare that it sets the liver in action and invigorates the system in such a way as to destroy the craving for strong drinks. The shaky, nervous and distressed should resort to the Regulator as a tonic to arouse the torpid liver to action, to regulate the bowels and remove the feeling of general depression, and with it the craving for liquor.

\$30,000 Worth of Boots and Shoes at Cost.

Great crowds of enthusiastic people crowd their way in the mammoth retail shoe store of Buscher & Hutchins where the greatest bargains ever offered in Decatur can be had. No humping sale. Come and see for yourselves. Closing out we are, and close out we must by January 1, '86.—[24]d-w Buscher & Hutchins.

The Hoagland-Major Affray.

William, Eugene and Thomas Hoagland appeared before Squire Curtis Friday forenoon, and waived examination on the charge of making a deadly assault on the Major boys, at Warrensburg, Thanksgiving day. The accused were admitted to bail. Each gave bond in the sum of \$300.

Dress Plaids.

Just received a full case, in assorted patterns, at 10 cents per yard; former price 15¢.

BIG 18 CHEAP STORE. d6d&w1w.

Triv-Stewart's Assorted Pills.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The regular December meeting of the city council was held last night. Only routine business was transacted. All the aldermen were present, and Mayor Kanan presided. The proceedings follow:

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

A communication from C. V. Lodge, representative of the Paris Edge Tool company, of Paris, Ill., was referred to the Deatur Club. The company, which manufactures axes, hatchets, bench and broad axes, etc., desire to remove their plant from Paris and locate it in Decatur. Their plant cost \$10,000 and is new. The company propose to put this in as stock in a new company at a low valuation, provided parties here will take stock and furnish the capital necessary to operate the plant.

A. L. Brockway and W. R. Hoffman petitioned for permission to sell a patent ironing board in the city without license. Granted.

Peter Haley petitioned for permission to continue his temporary candy stand at the corner of East Main and the old square. The signatures of twenty or thirty business men were borne on the petition. It was granted, and the city marshal was instructed to notify all persons having candy and other stands which occupy a portion of the street, that they must obtain permission of the council to continue their business.

The petition of Alfred S. Bailey for permission to sell home-made candies on the pavement in front of D. H. Heilmann's grocery store on Merchant street, was laid over until the next meeting, and the city clerk was instructed to notify Mr. Bailey to locate his stand at some other point not so near to that of Peter Haley.

Charles Hershey, who was fined \$27.50 last November for assaulting a street car driver, petitioned for a reduction of the fine on the ground that it was excessive. Referred to the mayor with power to act.

John R. Miller, J. R. Gorin, T. L. Antrim, Thos. A. Pritchett, B. O. Reynolds, P. A. Leforgee, A. M. Werner, O. P. Housum, R. R. Montgomery, A. S. Waltz, V. H. Parke, Geo. R. Bacon, R. L. Walston, S. K. Shaffer, Fred Mattes and Robt. McClelland, citizens owning property on North Main street, petitioned for the passage of an ordinance providing for the paving of North Main street between the north side of the old square and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, with brick. The petition set forth that a paved route to the depot was needed, and the North Main and Cerro Gordo streets route was suggested as the most desirable. The petition was referred to the Public Improvements committee.

Action on the petition of Hugh T. Hines, for permission to sell dry goods in the city without license, was deferred until next meeting.

D. S. Shellabarger, Geo. R. Bacon, A. L. Lytle and others requested the city to pay J. Smith Abbott a salary of \$25 per month so as to enable him to serve in the capacity of policeman one half of each day in the vicinity of Shellabarger & Co's mills. Referred to mayor with power to act.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The reports of the city officers for November were read and placed on file.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS:
Lumber on hand Nov. 1, 1885, 180 ft.
Lumber on hand at B. Tuttle, 45,582 ft.
H. E. Foster, 425 ft.

Total, 49,140 ft.
Lumber expended during month, 3,591 ft.
Rail on hand Dec. 1, 45,818 ft.
The pay roll for November, \$387.37

CITY MARSHAL: Total number of arrests during November, 39. The causes were as follows: intoxication, 13; assault, 4; peddling without license, 1; low conduct, 2; teaming without license, 1; carrying concealed weapons, 1; profane language, 1; burglary, 2; obtaining money under false pretenses, 1. The fines assessed amounted to \$116; disorderly conduct, 13; total amount collected was \$91.70.

CITY TREASURER:

Nov. 1. Dr.
To balance on hand, \$7,250.30
Raunder's license, 6.10
Wagon license, 24.00
Show license, 100.00
Liquor license, 1,250.00
Peddler's license, 22.00
Magistrate's fund, 101.25
Water rent, 775.00
Sewer permit, 380.00
Gravel, 10.00
Gas at hose house, 1.00

Total, \$9,698.74
By warrants paid and canceled, \$9,688.90
Overdraft, 267.16
The balance on hand to the credit of the City, \$1,488.73
Fireman's fund, \$1,488.73
City Staking fund, 2,564.22
Public Buildings' fund, 1,036.00
Library fund, 1,433.50

WATER WORKS ENGINEER:

Pounds of coal used, 1,311,635; gallons of water pumped, 3,020,015.

The reports of I. O. Eymann, Ira B. Curtis and A. C. Stevens, justices of the peace, were referred to the city attorney for examination.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

The following claims against the city were allowed: Hall & Hostetler, \$5.20; water works employees, \$260; pay roll fire department, \$515; pay roll superintendent of streets, \$387.37; pay roll city marshal, \$500; C. Boon, \$21; C. Brew, \$14; S. Grundon, \$6.50; O. Hedrick, \$4.50; J. Evoston, \$9; John Ott, \$10.50; Ernest Richards, \$4.50; Eliza Jett, \$9.75; Gaspar Bazien, \$8; Thos. Fields, \$15; pay roll city officers, \$268.66; E. C. Shively, \$2; W. W. Mason, \$1.60; R. Liddle, \$49.32; Henry Archer, \$5.32; same,

\$1.49; same, \$5.26; John Ullrich & Co., \$6.86; H. McDermot, \$48.75; Fairbanks, Morse & Co., \$108; E. H. Kellogg, \$89.71; Amos Folk, \$2; W. W. Foster, jail agent, \$21.60; N. O. Nelson, M'f'g. Co., \$55.35; I. B. Stout, \$18.05; Griswold & Lewis, \$9.07; Morehouse, Wells & Co., \$125.18; McLean & Gregory, \$10.40; Decatur Gas Light and Coke Co., \$2.40; W. T. Hubbard, 70 cents; B. B. Tuttle, \$1,112; O. H. Deetz, \$31.39; same, \$31; same, \$31; Dillehunt, \$6.98; Decatur Coal Co., \$19.87; Drs. W. J. and C. C. Conover, \$50; Jos. Starr, \$1; C. Hedenburg, \$5.20; P. Loeb, \$7.95; John Ullrich, \$4.03; Chicago Rubber Works, \$10.31; T. L. Beveridge, \$6.55; John Park, \$9.35.

The following library claims were allowed: J. H. Bevans, \$78; John R. Barrett & Co., \$21.84; Decatur Gas Co., \$7.35; J. H. Bevans, \$4.03; Mrs. Alice Evans, \$50; Margaret R. Cloyd, \$20; Mrs. Alice Evans, \$2.30; Tyler Bros., \$142.50; H. A. Garrett, \$150.

CLAIMS REFERRED.

The following claims were referred for examination: P. Loeb, \$240.12; D. Martin, \$6.35; Decatur Gas Light and Coke Co., \$102.04; same, \$91.53; same, \$21.75; Lyon, Gipson & Co., \$25.20; Hall & Hostetler, \$10.45.

DRAM SHOP LICENSES.

Daniel E. Carroll was granted license to keep a dram shop at No. 150 North Franklin street until the close of the municipal year.

Stoker & Johnson were licensed to sell liquors at — East Main street.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions were introduced as follows:

By Gogerty: That the Fire committee purchase one span of horses suitable for the hook and ladder truck. Adopted.

By Durfee: That the chairman of the Finance committee be and is hereby instructed to investigate the insurance of public property, and where not insured to cause the same to be insured. Adopted.

By Wayne: That the abandoned street railway track on South Main street, between the old square and Wood street, be ordered taken up at once. Adopted.

By McClellan: That the city marshal be instructed to notify the Citizens street car company to run their cars from the old square to the West Main street terminus at intervals not exceeding 30 minutes, as provided by ordinance. Adopted.

By Whitel, Muzzy and Ehrman: That the superintendent of streets be directed to open the streets and alleys in Quinlan's Third addition to the city of Decatur at all places where the same are obstructed. Adopted.

By Wayne: That the following named persons be paid 50 cents each for services rendered in assisting in bringing the hook and ladder truck to and from the fire on the occasion of the burning of the A. M. E. church: J. McKinley, W. Martin, John Seeforth, Wm. Lock and Charles Morrison. Adopted.

By Durfee: That Tuttle & Son be paid \$500, balance due them for the construction of the Fourth ward sewer. Adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On motion of Ald. Durfee, a warrant for \$4.50 was ordered drawn in favor of Ald. Wayne, to reimburse him for expenses incurred in visiting Tuscola.

Laura S. Allen, owner of property near the water works, which has been used by the city, petitioned for compensation for such use. Petition referred to the Finance committee.

At 10 o'clock, on motion of Alderman Durfee, the council adjourned to meet next Friday evening.

A Newspaper Change.

The Review of Sunday morning announced the sale of the interest of S. S. Jack in that paper to W. J. Mize & Co. The new firm consists of W. J. Mize, Wash. Mize, Robert Mize and A. T. Stearns. The last three have been employed on the paper since their coming here as printers. W. J. Mize was the editor of the Sullivan Progress, at Sullivan, Ill., for 15 years or more. He has only recently removed to this city. In conversation with Mr. Jack a Herald scribe heard him speak as follows: "I sold out because I had a good opportunity and because I have tired of newspaper work. It was very confining and was beginning to wear upon me. I could not see that in this city of many newspapers the prospects for the next year were particularly bright. The sale has no connection with my aspirations for the postoffice. I do expect to get the appointment, but cannot say when it will be given to me. I was tired of the incessant work of a newspaper and needed rest."

Delays are Dangerous.

If you are pale, emaciated, have a hacking cough, with night sweats, spitting of blood and shortness of breath, you have no time to lose. Do not hesitate too long—till you are past cure; for, taken in its early stage, consumption can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," as thousands can testify. By druggists.

On a hunt recently in the vicinity of Oresana Jacob Rubebsen shot a squirrel which is totally unlike any others of its species and is altogether a curiosity. Its back is the color of an ordinary gray squirrel, its belly like that of a black squirrel and it has a fox squirrel tail. Old hunters say that they never saw anything like it. The curiosity was handed over to a taxidermist who mounted it in fine style.

Nothing nicer for Christmas presents than good books. You can find them in great variety and cheaper than ever at Bevans' City Book Store.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Mrs. Southworth is now at work on her sixty-sixth novel.—N. Y. Herald.

—Amos Perkins, at the age of ninety-four, is Treasurer of the town of Unity, N. H.—Rutland Herald.

—Lord Rupertswood, an Australian sheep and cattle man, lives in a \$4,000, 000 house at Melbourne.—Chicago Herald.

—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes has been asked to write a poem to be read at the dedication of the Washington Monument, February 22, 1885.

—It is said that of Stephen C. Foster's song, "Old Folks at Home," fully 1,000,000 copies have been sold; of Payne's "Sweet Home," over 2,000,000 copies; of Tom Moore's "Last Rose of Summer," 1,500,000 copies.

—Miss Phoebe Cousins, the lecturer, was sworn in as Deputy United States Marshal at St. Louis recently, and will assist her father, the Marshal, as private Secretary. Miss Cousins is the first lady ever made a deputy in the United States.—St. Louis Post.

—M. Renan announces a new work on religion, and says that his highest ambition would be satisfied if he could enter the church after death "in the form of a little volume bound in black morocco, to be held between the long tapering fingers of a finely-gloved hand."

—The London World says that Mma. Patti has signed her engagement for America for the coming operatic season, and will sail for New York on Saturday, November 1. Patti's property in Wales is worth about \$300,000, her diamonds about \$200,000, and in addition she has about a million of dollars.

—The late Paul Morphy played several games of chess with the great monarchs of Europe. He gallantly allowed Queen Victoria to beat him, but treated Napoleon III. and King William of Prussia very differently, giving them at first an advantage over him and then sweeping them from the board unmercifully. He was, before his health gave way, a brilliant conversationalist and a favorite member of society.

—The map-publishers have all they can do to keep up with the times. The progress of exploration, the changes in frontiers, and the building of new cities and towns make an old atlas as inadequate for to-day's use as last year's newspaper. The map of Africa is changing more rapidly than that of any other part of the world. Many explorers and pioneers there, supported by governments, geographical societies or missionary agencies, are all the while adding new facts to geographical knowledge.—Chicago Herald.

HUMOROUS.

—A correspondent asks: "Do blondes or brunettes have the worst tempers?" We are constrained to answer that they do.—Chicago Journal.

—Lady:—Have you given the goldfish fresh water as I told you, Marion? Marion:—No, ma'am, and why would I? Sure they haven't drunk what they have yet!—The Judge.

—Bigsby was telling Blobson about a friend who was injured in a railroad accident. "He ought to have got heavy damages from the road," said Blobson. "He did," replied Bigsby; "he got both legs and one arm broken!"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

—Professor: "Mr. Jackson, do you know the monastic theory of the universe?" Mr. J.: "Yes." (Pause.) Professor: "Why don't you tell me, then?" Mr. J.: "Well, you see, there is no telling what I know." (Professor dismisses the class.)—Harvard Lampoon.

—"You look as if you had been kissed by a breeze from Northland," said a poetic young lady to a pretty friend, whose cheeks were glowing with color. "Oh, no!" was the laughing reply, "it was only a soft hair from Baltimore!"—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

—"Uncle," said Ralph, "what gender is 'misery'?" "The neuter gender, my boy." "Are you sure, uncle?" "Quite sure." "Well, I'm sure it's the feminine gender." "And how do you make that out?" "Cause it says here in this paper that 'misery loves company,' and don't all women love company?"—Golden Days.

—"What are you going to do with the dog?" asked a gentleman on the street of a friend who was carrying a small poodle under his arm. "Take him down to the river and drown him?" "I wish I might," was the sad response, "but he belongs to my wife. I am taking him over to the barber's to have his hair cut."—N. Y. Sun.

—A lady living in Chelsea employs a girl named Bridget to take care of her youngest child, a two-year-old boy named Freddy. Bridget took the little one up to bed the other evening, and when she again appeared was asked by her mistress if Freddy had gone to sleep. "Yis, mum," she replied, "I waited till I heard him sthll!"—Boston Globe.

—An old man named Sampson, who was a flier in General Jackson's army at the battle of New Orleans, is still living near that city, aged ninety-four years. He still possesses the instrument he played on during the battle, and plays the same pieces he played then.—Philadelphia Press.

—Miss Nellie Arthur, the President's daughter, went to the top of the Washington monument the other day, and set one of the stones in position with her little hands. She is the second child who has assisted the work, President Hayes' little daughter having added her mite to the enormous labor.—Washington Post.

—Rev. Dr. Walker, Bishop of Dakota, is a man wherever he goes. Recently he preached at Wahpeton, D. T., and he left the church saw a crowd of men form a ring in front of a saloon for two men to fight. He crossed the street, broke through the ring, separated the pugilists, and dispersed the crowd.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

—A factory for the production of artificial teeth is to be established in Utica, N. Y., where masticators will be turned out at the rate of three thousand sets per day, for the low price of \$1.50 per set. Crowns for molding teeth, formerly costing \$2.50, will be made for fifteen cents.—Utica Herald.

Thousands Hastened to their Graves.

By relying on testimonials written in vivid glowing language of some miraculous cures made by some largely puffed up doctor or patent medicine has hastened thousands to their graves; the readers having almost insane faith that the same miracle will be performed on them, that these testimonials mention, while the so-called medicine is all the time hastening them to their graves. Although we have

Thousands Upon Thousands!!!

of testimonials of the most wonderful cures, voluntarily sent us, we do not publish them, as they do not make the cures. It is our medicine, Hop Bitters, that make the cures. It has never failed and never can. We will give reference to any one for any disease similar to their own if desired, or will refer to any neighbor, as there is not a neighborhood in the known world but can show its cures by Hop Bitters.

A Losing Joke.

"A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said to a lady patient who was complaining of her cough, 'I have heard of your inability to cure her, jokingly said, "Try Hop Bitters." The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health.' She now lauded at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient."

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors at \$3.00 a visit would tax a man for a year, and in need of a daily visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000 and all the year's sickness.

Given up by the Doctors.

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?" "I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured and with nothing but Hop Bitters, and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die from Kidney and liver trouble!"

"None genuine without a bunch of green hops on the white label, showing the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name."

STATE NEWS.

George Rhoads, of Wichita, Kas., was married at Shelbyville Thursday night to Miss Clara Graybill, daughter of T. J. Graybill, circuit clerk of Shelby county.

Charles Candiff, of Fillmore, Montgomery county, arrested on a charge of criminal assault upon Minnie Dignian, aged 14 years, was discharged, the evidence being insufficient to hold him.

Trichinosis has broken out in Streator in a family named Feldt. Two of the children have died and four other members of the family are in a critical condition.

James Corridon, aged 17 years, committed suicide Thursday morning by jumping into a well. He had been sick for some time, and it is supposed that he feared he would become an invalid like his father, who has been a sufferer for eight or ten years.

W. N. Smith, postmaster at Englewood, has stirred up considerable feeling by his neglect or refusal to close the postoffice on the day of Vice-President Hendricks's funeral. His action was in direct disobedience of the postmaster-general. A petition has been forwarded to Washington requesting his removal.

Horse Shoeing.

Horse shoeing a specialty at the Blue Grass shop on West William street. J. H. Gregor, who attends to this work, has excellent recommendations from first-class horseshoers firms in Chicago and other cities. He is thoroughly competent in this line of work and all he asks is a trial. Satisfaction guaranteed in every

The republican majority in the senate showed a very proper respect for the revised statutes by choosing a president pro tem. before attempting to swear in the senators elect. But as the republicans had a majority without the new members, the slight condescension cost them nothing.

Mr. PARNELL's willingness to coalesce with the liberals, now that it is certain that his tory alliance will be powerless to help him or his cause, does credit to his head and his heart. Gladstone may have to think about the proposition for awhile, however. Ben Butler ought to have made some such offer to Cleveland last fall.

JOHN SHERMAN always gets just so near to the presidency and then somebody moves it away from him. In 1880 the convention took his spokesman, Garfield, and nominated and elected him. He is now acting vice-president, but congress intends soon to devolve that responsibility on the secretary of state, which is John's luck, again.

The president's message, which was presented to congress Tuesday, is given to the readers of the Herald in this issue. We urge our patrons to give it a careful and thoughtful perusal, as it will act as an educator to the people of the condition of the country at large and its needs. The message contains about 20,000 words and it has the true ring. If a man rises above his party prejudices he must see that the utterances of the president on the subject of civil service reform are those of a man who thoroughly believes in it. Whatever may be your opinion, reader, the message itself will repay a careful perusal.

The annual report of the United States commissioner of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1885, contains some interesting information. At the close of the year there were no less than 345,125 pensioners on the roll. During the year 35,768 new names were added, and 15,233 dropped, leaving a net increase of 22,360. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year was \$110.36, and the aggregate annual value of all pensions \$38,090,935, an increase over like value for the previous year of \$3,634,684. The amount paid for pensions during the year was \$64,978,435, an increase in amount over the previous year of \$8,069,848. The amount paid for pensions since 1861 is \$744,040,541.

A Great Discovery.
That is duly bringing joy to the homes of thousands by saving many of their dear ones from an early grave. Truly Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hay fever, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, pain in the side and chest, or any disease of the throat and lungs, a positive cure guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Swearingin & Hubbard's Drug store. Large size \$1.

Plush Cloaks.
At a sacrifice. We have eight or ten very elegant garments, which we offer at and below cost.

BIG 18 CHEAP STORE,
111-113

Too Great a Sacrifice.

"Ethelinda Jane," he said, in deep, passionate tones, "will you be mine?"

"If I thought you loved me," she faltered.

"Love you?" he exclaimed, wildly.

"I adore you, I would wander the wide world over for your sake."

"Then I will be yours, said the maiden, "but only on one condition."

"What is the condition?" he said, in a paroxysm of joy; "name it, name it, and if it was to snatch the burning sun from the cerulean firmament I will agree to it."

"It is not so difficult as that," she said, smiling; "it is simply this—that you will swear you will never say after we are married that I can't cook as well as your mother."

The young man shook his head and departed sorrowfully. The sacrifice was too great.—N. Y. Star.

His Advice.

"My son," said old Stephen, "be mighty careful what sort of man you marry in this dear world."

"Must be careful that she's from a good family and that she's got a good character?"

"Yes, that is er p'int, but it ain't de main one. Look at her dissipation. A woman wid one o' dese bein' sudden temper is wid den do rheumatiz in her joints. De first time I married, I wuz mighty took up wid de idee o' character. Oh, dat woman wuz full o' character. She was so proud dat she had put on spectacles 'fore she could look down an see de top o' my head. But temper, oh, Lawd, no matter wh, what 'siderations I woul' treat her, she woul' fly inter a tantrum dat woul' make de woter rise on my head. Couldn' do nuthin' for suit her; so, arter I got rid o' her, I paid ez much 'tention to geolness ez I did ter character, an' arter dis, I done tolerable well."

His Advice.

"I always thought Jane would do well," said Mrs. Lookhead, as she laid the letter she had been reading on her lap, and wiped her spectacles with the corner of her apron. "She said she would never marry a poor man, and she has kept her word."

"Indeed," said Mrs. Neighbour, "she has made a good match, then?" "She has that. Her last words to me when she left home to visit her aunt in Chicago were: 'Mother, the man I marry must have wealth, or be in a position to accumulate it rapidly. I well remember the words.'"

"She was married a wealthy man, then?" "He's not exactly wealthy yet, but he's making a fortune rapidly."

"What is he? a baker, or a broker, or what?" "He is the porter of a Pullman car."

—Savannah Journal.

—The Greely party got with 458 miles of the pole.—N. Y. Herald.

Arkansas Traveller.

The Christadelphians.

Three lectures were delivered yesterday—morning, afternoon and evening—at a hall in the third story of the building on the northwest corner of Main and Eagle streets. The lecturer was Thomas Williams, one of a small and almost wholly unknown sect called "Christadelphians." His discourses tended to show the beliefs of the denomination which he represents. His hearers were few in number, only a small portion of them differing in religious creed from the speaker.

In a talk with Williams last evening, he stated to a reporter of the Express that the Christadelphians were the result of a revival brought about some forty or fifty years ago by a Dr. Thomas, of London. Mr. Thomas had come to this country, settling in Virginia, where he was for some time among the Campbellites. He disagreed in belief with Alexander Campbell, and started a new sect by lecturing throughout the country and editing a paper called the Herald of the Kingdom as a religious organ. The title is made the foundation of all beliefs of the sect. It holds that there is one God inhabiting light, unapproachable, set everywhere present by universal spirit; that Jesus of Nazareth was a mortal man born of Mary by the Holy Spirit, and thus constituting the son of God; that He was put to death as a sin offering, and afterward resurrected and taken into Heaven, where He is to remain until His second coming.

It is claimed that man when created was a living soul with the possibility of being mortal or immortal. By sin he became mortal—subject to death; that in death he is absolutely unconscious, and, therefore, depends upon a resurrection for future life; that immortality does not exist in man, but will be imparted to him as a reward after resurrection and judgment. The wicked, instead of suffering everlasting torments, are to be put out of existence.

Christ, at His second coming, which is to be an appearance in the flesh, will rule for one thousand years, during which time man will be born and die in the present dispensation. The resurrection and judgment of the whole world will take place, the wicked being destroyed and the righteous receiving immortality. Thereafter, throughout all times, the righteous shall inherit the world in material bodies with Jesus Christ as a King in the flesh over all. The denomination have no clergy, the meetings being conducted by competent lay brethren.

The Christadelphians have existed as a sect in Buffalo for about eighteen years, during which time weekly services have been held among members until recently at their various houses.

For the past three years the hall in which yesterday's meetings were held has been used. The members at present number less than a dozen.—Buffalo Express.

Clay and the Sailor.

Naval officers who were on board the sloop-of-war John Adams, Captain Samuel Angus, which carried Henry Clay to Europe in 1814, used to narrate the following story of his nautical adventures. He was joined at Antwerp by John Quincy Adams and Jonathan Russell, and they sailed on the John Adams to Gottenburg, Sweden. One day Mr. Adams persuaded his associates to go up into the fore-top with him, knowing that the sailors would tie them, according to custom, until they each paid Neptune's tribute of a bottle of rum. Mr. Russell, who had been at sea a good deal, went up over the buttock shrouds, but Mr. Clay followed Mr. Adams through the "lubber's hole."

No sooner were they seated on the top than the top-men pounced upon them and tied them fast. Adams and Russell submitted quietly, and then, on promising to pay the tribute, were released, but Clay resisted vigorously, became stubborn and indignant, and could not be induced to promise anything. His companions left him tied to the rigging and reached the deck. Captain Angus, learning what was going on, instantly ordered Mr. Clay to be released. The Kentuckian came down in a towering rage, and an angry scene followed. He could not be persuaded to look upon the affair as a jest. The consequence was a serious rupture between himself, Captain Angus and the other two gentlemen. With Mr. Russell he became reconciled after a time, but not so with Mr. Adams, to whom, it was believed on board the ship, he sent a challenge to fight a duel. No hostile meeting took place, however, and eventually they became friends again. The rupture between Mr. Clay and Captain Angus was never healed. When Mr. Clay returned to the United States the gallant Captain was commandant at the Brooklyn navy-yard. Mr. Clay, who never forgave or forgave when he could help it, made a formal complaint against the Captain for "unwarrantable conduct in permitting and conniving at the aforesaid insult to official dignity."

Captain Angus replied discourteously and was suspended. He rejoined and was arrested under specific charges from the Secretary of the Navy. This drew from the unfortunate sailor an angry remonstrance, and, under the excitement of what he deemed gross injustice, his mind became deranged and he ended the unhappy controversy by committing suicide.—San Parley Post.

Jane's Luck.

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—Savannah Journal.

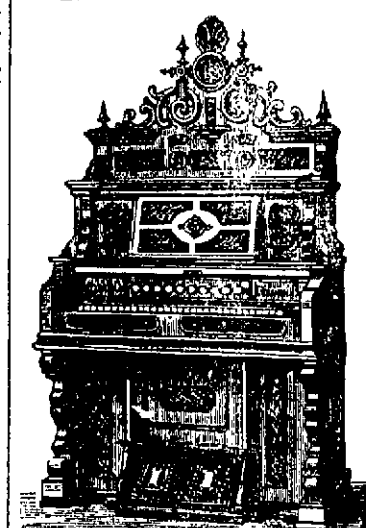
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Arkansas Traveller.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

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Who is giving Low Prices,
Easy Terms and Best Goods,
Special Prices!
ON
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I was so sick and low spirited that I thought I would give up and go to bed, and if anyone had induced me the good health produced by using SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR, and charged me a thousand dollars, I would willingly have paid it. I feel that I have done for me. GEO. F. HARRITT, Macon, Ga.

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J. F. REID, veterinary surgeon. Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College, Office in Brownstown's stable, Decatur, Ill.—[121w]

REWARD—\$100 to every person sending up valuable information of school vacancies and needs. No trouble or expense. Send stamp for circulars to Chicago School Agency, 186 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. We want all kinds of teachers for schools and families.—[121w]

E. TANNER, harness maker, No. 118 Water street, has plenty of harness ready for the spring trade. All kind work and so on the best. Plenty of collars, saddles, bridles, whips, etc. Only place where you can get the Moeller patent harness—the best of all harness on earth.—[121w]

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FOR SALE—A farm of 168 acres, situated 2 1/2 miles from Harrisburg, 4 miles from Warsaw and 7 miles from Decatur; well fenced and tilled; good orchard and small fruits, such as raspberries, blueberries, etc.; well watered; stable room for 12 horses; a comfortable dwelling with good cellar.—[121w]

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WELL BORN—I have recently purchased a Mammoth Well Boring Auger and am prepared to bore wells, either 3, 4, 5, or 6 ft. holes, at 75 cents per ft., 4 ft. hole \$1.25 per ft. Call on or address Wellepp & Magee, Forsyth, Ill.—[121w]

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House of 9 rooms on East North St., for \$2,000.
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House of 4 rooms on Marietta street for \$750.
House of 6 rooms, four blocks from Old Square, worth \$2,000, for sale at \$1,800.
House of 7 rooms on West William street, 72 feet lot, \$4,300.
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LOOK!

Before You Buy
Examine Goods and Compare Prices

Linn & Scruggs

Have had a good business this fall—never better. Neither are they afflicted with the semi-annual complaint of being over-stocked. Nor is space so precious that they are obliged to force sales on winter goods before winter begins, in order to make room for spring goods. Therefore, they are in the best condition imaginable to sell goods at low prices. In proof of this we offer:

A MODERN JUGGERNAUT.

The Bloody Price Paid for the Water Supply of a Great City.

The Lives of Eight Men Crushed Out in Two Weeks at the New Croton Aqueduct.

The Latest Quartette of Victims Killed While Descending a Shaft to Their Work.

MURKIN'S CORNER'S WESTCHSTER

CORNER, N. Y., December 7.—Another victim is added to the long list that has slowly accumulated at the works of the new Croton Aqueduct. It occurred early this morning at Shaft No. 3, and resulted in the death of four men and probable fatal injury of the fifth. The men were descending to work in one of the buckets for lowering them into the shaft. The bucket was made all right, but before it started had descended many feet to a point where it was called by a man named "Bully," as it is called by the men, used to steady the bucket, caught in the shaft and remained fast until the bucket had almost reached the bottom of the shaft, when it shook loose and came crashing down a distance of over one hundred feet on the heads of the unfortunate men. The following were instantly killed:

Francis Carr, single, residence, Glasgow.
Fred Dresser, single, of Yorkshire, Eng.
Lorenzo Dobbin, married; Hibernian, N. J.
Patrick Moran, married; Jersey City, N. J.
John Boardman, the other unfortunate man, will probably die of his injuries. When the cross-beam struck the bucket it was knocked out, but in his descent from a shoving constructed near the bottom and on the side of the shaft. In all probability, saved him from a certain death. When found he was in a semi-comatose state, but soon revived enough to be able to speak. The extent of his injuries has not as yet been ascertained.

The dead men presented a shocking sight. Three of them have their heads crushed out of all semblance to human beings and but for their clothing their recognition would be wholly impossible. They are Dobbin, Dresser and Moran. Of the four, however, Francis Carr's death was the most horrible. When struck by the falling beam, he was knocked from the car and fell headlong to the bottom of the shaft repeatedly striking the sides in his descent. His body was mutilated beyond description, having been cut into little pieces.

News of the accident spread rapidly throughout the little village, and created the utmost consternation. Hundreds of villagers gathered around the shaft and viewed the ghastly spectacle of the four mangled bodies, which were placed side by side as the remains were collected by horror-stricken comrades of the unfortunate men. The coroner has been notified and will hold an inquest at once.

This makes a total of eight men who have been killed at the works here within the past two weeks.

CHICAGO FLAMES.

A Two Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire at the Corner of Franklin and Van Buren Streets.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 7.—At three o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered at the four-story brick building corner of Franklin and Franklin streets. Owing to a high wind prevailing and the bitter weather, it was found necessary to demolish almost the entire department. At about 10 o'clock the fire was under control with an aggregate loss of \$200,000. The main George Miller, of engine 22, fell from an extension ladder upon the fire, breaking a shoulder blade and sustaining serious injuries.

A Half-Million Dollar Fire on Erie Street—Several Men Buried Under a Falling Wall.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 7.—The stove and boiler-works of Cribben, Sexton & Co., on Erie street, near Kingsbury, were almost totally destroyed by a fire that broke out at midnight and raged till daylight. The fire started in the carpenter and pattern shop, the five-story warehouse. The fire spread to the warehouse was upon the street, along which it stretched for a length of several hundred feet, extending back to the alley and onto Ontario street. To the east of the warehouse was the foundry, a long, narrow structure, while on the west, extending to Kingsbury street, the oil works of H. V. Page & Co. A considerable fire broke out at the northwest corner, and was at once noted as favoring the prospects of the oil works from the burning of which the very serious consequences were of course to be expected. The firemen directed their efforts from the Erie street front and the company 32 and part of Company 33, was stationed in the alley. When the whole building came down, the roof fell with a crash and sent hundreds of spectators running away from what they believed to be an explosion. Following the crash and a section of the building dropped outward over the roof and into the alley where the men were working. The word went that a dozen firemen were buried under the debris, and the shrieks of women and cries of men were added to the general disorder. By a most beneficent dispensation, a result which almost inevitably was averted, in the downward course, stored up the majority of the men and women escaped uninjured. Not all, however. The very edge of the ruin pressed a small detachment of workmen of brick and burning splinters, and comrades rushed in with reckless disregard of life to their rescue, and in going half hour that ensued several were wounded. They were: John Boardman, captain; badly wounded in the scalp and shoulders, and seriously scorched and scalded.
Lafeyre, pipeman; right leg broken.
Cudmore, pipeman; leg broken.

At the conclusion of Mr. Carlisle's speech, the officers nominated by the caucus on Saturday were elected by a viva voce vote.
A committee to wait upon the President was appointed, and the House proceeded to draw for seats.

In four places, and otherwise seriously hurt.

George Macknett, pipeman; bruised and scalded.

All of the injured men have homes to which they were removed.
Colonel James A. Sexton, of the firm, said that the stock in the warehouses was worth \$200,000—all of which was lost. The burned building was valued at \$300,000, with insurance nearly up to the loss.

Nearly 500 men hitherto employed by Cribben, Sexton & Co. are hopelessly thrown out of employment at a season of the year when they are least prepared for it. The tenants of some frame houses across the alley escaped the damage from fire which they at first feared, though many were injured by water, and not a few of the old and infirm suffered severely from exposure.

There is nothing but conjecture as to the cause of the fire. Not a few were reminded of the troubles of a year ago between the firm and the striking union.

The Late Commander Goring's Remains Finally Interred.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The remains of the late Lieutenant-Commander Goring were quietly removed a few days ago from their temporary resting place at Grace Church to a lot in Rockland Cemetery on the New Jersey side of the Hudson River. The Order of Lafayette, of which the deceased was a member, petitioned his mother to be allowed to inter the remains in their lot in the Rockland Cemetery with appropriate civic and military honors, but, at the same time, the offer of a lot for the purpose was accepted, and the proposed honors declined, in compliance with the known wishes of the deceased. The removal was attended by a few friends, the assistant rector of Grace Church officiating. The grave is situated on a knoll or crest commanding an expansive view of the Hudson River. A subscription has been started among the late Commander Goring's friends, in charge of Mrs. S. L. L. Barlow, Mrs. A. B. Stone and Mr. Noah Brooks, to erect a monument over the grave. Colonel Thomas W. Knox, an intimate friend, proposes a monument inscribed with the name of Commander Goring's achievement of the removal of the Egyptian Stone.

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

(First Session.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7.—The Senators were promptly on hand this morning, and for half an hour before noon, gathered in friendly groups around the Senate Chamber exchanging greetings and discussing the situation. The galleries of the Senate have not for many years been so crowded on the opening day of the session, every seat being occupied, except the seats in the diplomatic gallery. The walls of the Senate chamber were draped in deep black, out of respect to the memory of the late Vice-President.

Promptly at noon Mr. McCook, Secretary of the Senate, called the body to order, and prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Huntley (of Vermont). After prayer, Senator Edmunds nominated John Sherman (of Ohio) for President of the Senate.

Senator Voorhees (of Indiana) moved to substitute the name of I. G. Harris (of Tennessee).
The yeas and nays were ordered, and Mr. Voorhees' amendment was lost by a strict party vote. Whereupon Mr. Sherman was elected without further division. When Mr. Sherman took the chair he returned grateful thanks for the high honor conferred, and expressed sorrow at the death of Vice-President Hendricks. Committees were appointed to notify the President and House of Representatives of the organization of the Senate. Then, on motion of Mr. Edmunds at 12:35 p. m., the Senate took a recess of half an hour to await the organization of the House.

The recess was extended until 2:40 p. m. At 2:45 the formal announcement of the organization of the House was received, when, on motion of Mr. Voorhees, the Senate adjourned out of respect to the memory of Vice-President Hendricks.

HOUSE.

The House was called to order at noon by J. B. Clark, Clerk. The roll-call showed 320 members present. While the roll-call was in progress a paper placed on the desk of Mr. Murphy (of Iowa), the special champion of the Hennepin Canal project, a huge floral design representing a section of the canal, with a boat, laden with diminutive sacks of grain, inscribed "Hennepin."

After roll-call, Mr. Tucker (of Virginia) nominated Mr. Carlisle (of Kentucky) for Speaker.

Mr. Cannon (of Illinois) nominated Thomas B. Reed (of Maine). The result was as follows: For Carlisle, 127; for Reed, 138; and amidst applause the Clerk declared Mr. Carlisle elected and appointed Messrs. Tucker and Reed as a committee to conduct the Speaker to the chair.

On taking the chair Mr. Carlisle said: "In assuming the duties and responsibilities of this place for the second time, I beg to return profound thanks for the manifestation of your continued confidence. It is a compliment which I shall always remember with pride and gratitude. Nowhere in the world can there be found a legislative assembly representing so great a constituency as that represented by this House, and certainly no such body consisting of an equal number of members is superior in point of ability and devotion to the interests intrusted to it. The privilege of presiding over the deliberations of such a body is a very high and honorable distinction—the highest and most honorable it can confer on any of its members, and I appreciate it as such."

At the conclusion of Mr. Carlisle's speech, the officers nominated by the caucus on Saturday were elected by a viva voce vote.
A committee to wait upon the President was appointed, and the House proceeded to draw for seats.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

A Double Tragedy Caused by Wet Groceries in Louisville, Kentucky.

A Young Lady Burned to Death by Her Clothes Catching Fire From a Grate.

Shot Through the Heart and Instantly Killed by a Saloon-keeper—Killed by Falling Coal.

Wet Groceries Cause Another Tragedy.

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 7.—Schroder's grocery and saloon on Ninth street was the scene of a double tragedy last night. About nine o'clock Henry Courtney, alias "Cudd" (colored), a brakeman on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, entered the place and created a disturbance. On being ordered out he drew a revolver and fired at an employee named Poppe. The shot missed its mark, and Courtney ran out of the door, where he was met by First Lieutenant of Police Ed Hardin, who was attracted to the spot by the shot. Courtney fled at him drawing his weapon. Courtney fired at him striking him in the back, as Hardin staggered into the saloon Courtney put his arm through the half open door and fired again, the ball taking effect in the back of Hardin's head killing him instantly. At this point policeman Len Ferguson arrived on the scene, some one cried out "Look out Len, he'll shoot you too!" Ferguson drew his pistol and they fired simultaneously. Courtney fell dead with a bullet through his head, while Hardin was unharmed. Lieutenant Hardin has been connected with the Police Department since 1865. He leaves a wife and five children.

A Young Lady Burned to Death.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 7.—A frightful accident happened to Miss Maggie Haggerty, aged eighteen, at Henderson, Ky., last night, by which she lost her life. The lady was visiting at a neighbor's, and while cleaning off the mantle her clothing caught fire by coming in contact with the fire in the grate, and before assistance could be rendered she ran into the street, where the wind fanned the flames, making them burn more rapidly, and before she could be caught was so fearfully burned that she died a few minutes afterward.

This Wouldn't Have Happened in Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, O., December 7.—Late yesterday afternoon Amexa and Joe Seisby, brothers, entered Frank Gilbert's saloon and engaged in a quarrel. Gilbert ejected them from the saloon, when they began abusing him and throwing stones. Gilbert drew his revolver and shot Amexa Seisby through the heart, killing him instantly. Gilbert has been arrested. Seisby leaves a wife and three children.

Killed by Falling Coal.

WESTERN PORT, MD., December 7.—Edward Brown and John Sulzer were killed and Charles Sulzer fatally injured by falling coal in the Hampshire mine this morning.

A DEMONIAIC DEED.

A "Harmless" Idiot Goes Mad, Kills Two Victims and Is Himself Slain.

DIXON, MO., December 7.—A man named Williams, half-witted, but always considered harmless, yesterday perpetrated a horrible double murder and was himself killed at Lynn Creek, in Cameron County. Owing to the fact that the scene of the tragedy is off the railroad, the full details of the affair have not reached here. From several contradictory reports, all of which agree on the main facts, your correspondent has obtained the following. Williams, it seems, had no friends or relatives in the county, and had for some time past been allowed to make his home at the residence of Dr. Lyons, being a short distance in the country. He was idiotic and incapable of making his own way in the world, but according to all reports was physically able to do a good day's work, and Dr. Lyons has often said well earned his keep, and has never given his benefactors any trouble. The doctor sometimes had to reprove him for faults, but he has, according to all reports, taken these reproofs in a stolid manner, evincing no resentment of ill will towards anyone.

Yesterday, however, he seemed to have suddenly developed from an imbecile to a madman. The result of his madness was the tragedy. Dr. Lyons and his daughter Annie, fifteen years old, were in the yard, the doctor preparing to start to town and the daughter holding him ready to attend Williams rushed upon them with an uplifted axe. The daughter saw him, and screaming to her father, ran toward the house. Before Dr. Lyons could turn around, the axe descended crashing through his skull.

Without waiting a second over his first victim Williams started in pursuit of his second—the girl. A few steps brought him up with her, and a blow of the axe stretched her on the ground with her head split in twain.

At this moment a second person, a son of Dr. Lyons, made his appearance, having just come in from a distant place. A glance showed him what had occurred, and the scene seems to have hurried him for action. Bringing an axe to his shoulder he sent a blow at the madman's body, stretching him on the ground a corpse.

Attention was then given to the madman's wrath, but that he had been killed. Both had been killed. It has not been possible to ascertain the confirmation of all the details of the terrible affair, and the cause, if any, led up to it are not known.

joined, and since then there have been various conveyances, the property being at present separately owned by John H. Sherwood, the Van Valkenburg estate and others. After a lapse of fifteen years a claimant to the property appears in the widow of Graham, since married, and now Mrs. Ella Wells, residing in Laporte, Ind., who claims dower in the property, alleging that at the time of the deed by her and her late husband to Mitchell she was an infant and her deed did not defeat her right to dower. The case has aroused considerable interest and the matter will probably go to the United States Supreme Court, as the decision must necessarily affect conveyances of property all over the country.

HANGED FOR BURGLARY.

Three Negroes Dispatched From One Scaffold in North Carolina.

RALPH, N. C., December 7.—John Swanner, Edward Saunders and Isalah Richardson, all colored, were hanged at Gatesville on one scaffold this morning. Two African ministers spent the night with them, and from daylight until eight o'clock they prayed and sang in stentorian tones, which echoed throughout the jail. The crime for which the trio suffered the extreme penalty of the law was burglary with intent to commit murder. In September last they broke into the store of Wiley & Eggleston, near Gatesville, in the upper rooms of which the people were sleeping. A desperate struggle ensued, but the burglars were finally captured. They were convicted in October and sentenced to hang on November 2nd, but upon petition a respite was granted by Governor Seales. On Friday he notified the Sheriff of Gates County that he would not commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, and that the law should take its course to-day.

A Big Bonanza Discovered in Mexico and Offered to John Mackey.

EL PASO, TEX., December 7.—A party of capitalists and tourists have arrived here en route to Mexico to visit Carralito's mines, in which several of the party are interested. It is reported that Messrs. John Mackey and James Flood, who are now en route to Mexico, have gone there at the solicitation of certain American mining experts, who claim to have discovered deposits of silver ore yielding an unusual percentage of gold, of such marvelous quantities and richness as to make all previous discoveries of these precious metals appear insignificant. The wonderful deposits are said to be situated in an almost inaccessible part of Mexico, and it would require millions of dollars to set the machinery up or get the ore to market. For this reason the property has been offered to the bonanza firm, and Mr. Mackey goes to examine the vein.

Wealthy Furniture Manufacturers on Trial for Arson.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 7.—Before Justice Fisher this morning the case of Frankbach & Simon, the wealthy furniture manufacturers charged with employing Clemens Ackerman to burn down their extensive manufactory in July last, was resumed for the tenth time. The evidence against them is strong. Counsel for the State announced that this afternoon they would put on the stand a witness from Indiana who was offered \$250 to set fire to the factory last spring.

The Brooklyn Bridge Disaster—Fortunate It Was No Worse.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Conductor Meyers of the Brooklyn bridge cars, who was injured in the accident Saturday, will probably die. The others injured are doing well. The accident did not decrease the car traffic Saturday. There were more than 50,000 car passengers on that day. The bridge engineers think the wheels of the train were brought to a standstill, but that the second train slid down the wet tracks on the steep grade into collision. They assert that if the brakes on the second train had not been worked at all there would have been a great loss of life.

The Frigid Wave at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 7.—From all indications the cold weather has come to stay. The thermometer at eight o'clock this morning was ten below, with a nipping breeze from the lake. At ten o'clock it was six below. The usual mid-winter scenes are presented. The street cars were crowded, with half frozen passengers, and there is but little business on the street. Traffic on several lines is seriously impeded.

Union Musicians Win.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The Musical Union of the city have finally succeeded in compelling the proprietors of the Thalia Theater to engage none other than union musicians. Yesterday all the non-union men were discharged and union substituted.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

C. F. King, of Virginia, at tempted suicide at Hot Springs, Ark.

Frank Mulowski was sentenced to be hanged January 15th at Chicago.

The Republicans nominated Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, for the Speakership.

Kate Griffin, one of the victims of the gas explosion at Pittsburgh, is dead.

Sheriff Crawford, of Arizona, reported killed by Apache, has turned up all right.

A new route is being surveyed for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad from Akron, O., to Chicago.

The Utean Indians are again off their reservation in Wyoming, and are stealing horses and cattle.

Six persons were badly injured by two trams crashing into each other on the Brooklyn Bridge Railroad.

John Platt, a young man of Salem, Mo., was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, caused by a runaway.

Colonel Robert Emmett, district passenger agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad at Indianapolis, has resigned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Returns From the British Elections Place the Liberals in the Van.

Parnell's Proposition to Sell Out the Tories as He Formerly Did the Liberals—Want Burma Annexed.

Fighting Renewed by the Bulgarians—Urging the Armistice—Berlin's Population—Big Jewelry Robbery.

England.

THE LIBERALS STILL AHEAD.
LONDON, December 7.—Up to three o'clock the returns show that 319 Liberals, 245 Conservatives and seventy-three Nationalists have been returned.

DOES HE FORGET HIS MANIFESTO?

LONDON, December 7.—Mr. Parnell in an interview to-day on his probable course in the next Parliament, stated that if after the returns were all in, it was obvious that the Tories, with the assistance of his following were unable to deal with the Irish question, he would, in view of a certain session to the Irish and Tories, make overtures to the Liberals with a view to a coalition on certain conditions. The Irish leader declared that the Liberals and Parnellites combined would carry everything before them.

Burma.

WANT BURMA ANNEXED.

RANGOON, December 7.—The Chamber of Commerce here has repeated its request to the Government to annex Burma in accordance with the wish of the Burmese people, and protest that another Burmese ruler would lead to endless trouble.

Servia.

THE BULGARIANS RESUME FIGHTING.

BEGRAD, December 7.—Rumors are current here that the Bulgarians have resumed fighting.

TURKEY SETS DOWN ON THE PRINCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 7.—The Porte has telegraphed Prince Alexander to prolong the suspension of hostilities, and declaring that he has no right to negotiate for peace.

A BRISK ENCOUNTER.

In a brisk encounter between 218 British soldiers and 1,000 Burmese, on Wednesday at Nyadan three British were killed and sixty Burmese were killed and 160 wounded.

Germany.

BERLIN'S POPULATION.

BERLIN, December 7.—A census of the city, completed December 1st, shows a population of 1,816,382.

Austria.

BIG JEWELRY ROBBERY.

VIENNA, December 7.—Jewelry valued at 300,000 florins was stolen by burglars in this city last night.

URGING THE ARMISTICE.

VIENNA, December 7.—The Powers have again urged Servia and Bulgaria to hasten the definite conclusion of an armistice.

The Soothing Effect of a Military Manoeuvre.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, December 7.—The true causes of the call for troops at this point is the fear of a Mormon outbreak. For some time the Government has been prosecuting the Mormons for polygamy, and many prominent men have been sent to the Territorial Penitentiary. Secret meetings have been held by the Mormons, and the report came to the United States authorities that they are mobilizing and contemplating an insurrection. It is definitely known that a number of secret meetings have been held here and at other points, and extreme measures have been recommended. The blind hatred of the Mormon leaders is directed against the officers of the United States Courts, and is a cause of riot and assassination. The army has called for troops. The announcement that soldiers are on their way here has caused great excitement, and has produced a soothing effect on the Mormons.

General Schofield Interviewed.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 7.—Major-General M. Schofield was seen at his residence. In answer to inquiries put to him by a reporter to learn the cause for ordering troops west from Omaha over the Union Pacific, the General said it would be impossible for him to give the public any information on the subject. He was not at liberty to make known the destination of the two batteries of artillery which were ordered out over the Union Pacific on Saturday, nor could he state whether there would be any additional troops.

It is merely a precautionary measure," he added, "and there is no serious trouble anticipated." Referred to the dispatches which showed the serious condition of affairs at Salt Lake which threatened to end in riot and bloodshed, and which asserted that the troops had been ordered to Salt Lake City to protect the Gentiles from the threatening violence of the Mormons, General Schofield said he had seen the account, and gave the supposition significance by saying he guessed the papers knew about as well as any individual the destination and cause of the transportation of the troops.

Sheridan at Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 7.—Lieutenant-General Phil A. Sheridan, in company with General A. Baird and Colonel M. V. Sheridan, arrived at the Palmer House last evening at seven o'clock, having been delayed for two or three hours on account of an accident. General Sheridan has been investigating General Crooks' Division in Arizona and New Mexico, where certain charges have been recently made, and reports very favorably upon the result of his inspection.

"What does this secret movement of troops to Utah mean?" he was asked, and the General evasively replied: "Why, I don't know; I have not read the papers even." He made a direct line for his room. In a few minutes he was driven to the Union Club, where he dined and spent the evening. The party left for Washington to-day.

Two Hundred and Fifty Live Sheep Burned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., December 7.—A fire broke out at about two o'clock yesterday morning in the slaughter house of Chas. Fannon, which was completely destroyed, together with 250 live sheep, 100 dressed sheep and eighty carcasses of lamb. Loss, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,500.

Pendleton Dissatisfied.

CINCINNATI, O., December 7.—A letter from the wife of Mr. Pendleton, Minister to Germany, to a lady in this city, intimates that both she and her husband were much dissatisfied with Berlin, and that his resignation might shortly be expected. The facts are well known to Mr. Pendleton's friends here, but have never before become public.

Probable End of the Shoemakers' Strike.

CINCINNATI, O., December 7.—There appears to be a possibility of a settlement of the shoemakers' lockout. Master Workman Drake of the District of Ohio Knights of Labor, has been called upon to act in the matter, and has gone to Scranton, Pa., to consult with the General Executive Board of that organization. It is understood he will return in a few days, and it will then be known whether the men will be ordered to work or continue to strike.

Sublime Self-Abnegation.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Ex-Police-man Kennedy, of Brooklyn, who escaped from jail July 18th, directly after his conviction for betraying Miss Martha H. Wood, under promise of marriage, is back in jail in that city. The Sheriff found Kennedy in Montreal, and the latter, upon learning that the Sheriff would be responsible for many thousands of dollars because of his escape voluntarily returned to suffer, as he said, for a crime he never committed, rather than have the Sheriff put to any loss.

MARKET REPORT.

Grain and Provisions.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Steady. XXX to Choice, \$3.12 to \$3.18; patents, \$3.05 to \$3.10.
WHEAT—Firm; No. 2 Red, 91½¢ to 92½¢; No. 3 Red, 91½¢ to 92½¢.
COAL—Firm. No. 2 mixed, 35¢ to 36¢; No. 2 white mixed, 34¢ to 35¢.
RYE—Firm. No. 2, 28¢ to 29¢; No. 3, 27¢ to 28¢.
BARLEY—Firm. In 10's, common to choice, \$3.00 to \$3.10; medium to good, \$2.90 to \$3.00; fine, \$3.00 to \$3.10.
HAY—Quiet. This sale—Prarie, \$2.00 to \$2.50; mixed, \$2.00 to \$2.50; timothy, \$1.00 to \$1.50 for prime to fancy. Hay track stock sales about \$1.00 per ton below above rates.
BUTTER—Firm; choice to fancy creamery, 24¢ to 25¢; dairy, choice to fancy, 19¢ to 20¢.
EGGS—Dull. Standard mess, \$9.00 to \$10.00 for old and new respectively.
LARD—Quiet; prime steam, \$7.00 to \$7.50; Bacon—Lard, prime steam, \$7.00 to \$7.50; clear rib, 5¢; all packed.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Opened weak at 94½¢ lower, afterward strengthened and advanced 5½¢ to 57¢ with moderate business. No. 2 Red, December, 94½¢ to 95¢; January, 95¢ to 96¢; February, 95½¢ to 96½¢; March, 96½¢ to 97½¢; May, 97½¢ to 98½¢.
COAL—Lower, moderately active; mixed Western spot, 40¢ to 42¢; best, 42¢ to 44¢; OAT—Unchanged; Western, 32¢ to 34¢; PORK—Firm; new mess, \$18.75 to \$19.00; LARD—A shade better; steam rendered, 63½¢.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Firm; December, 94½¢; January, 95¢; February, 95½¢; March, 96½¢; May, 97½¢.
COAL—Steady. December, 28¢; January, 28½¢; February, 29¢; March, 29½¢; May, 30½¢.
PORK—Higher; December, \$6.92½; January, \$6.95; February, \$7.00; March, \$7.05; May, \$7.10.
SHORT RIBS—January, \$1.87½; February, \$1.90.

Cotton.

NEW YORK.
Middle, 7-16c, futures barely steady; sales for future delivery, 101,000 bales January, 101,000 bales February, 61,000 bales March, 50,000 bales April, 40,000 bales May, 30,000 bales June, 20,000 bales August, 10,000 bales September, 9,000 bales, December, 9,000 bales.

ST. LOUIS.

Low ordinary, 7c; ordinary, 7 11-16c; good ordinary, 8 1-16c; low middling, 8 1-16c; middling, 8 1-16c; good middling, 8 1-16c; middling, 8 1-16c.

NEW ORLEANS.

Middling, 8 1-16c; futures steady; January, 8 1-16c; February, 8 1-16c; March, 8 1-16c; April, 8 1-16c; May, 8 1-16c; June, 8 1-16c; August, 8 1-16c; December, 8 1-16c.

MEMPHIS.

Weak, middling, 8 1-16c; receipts, 7,000 bales; shipments, 2,000 bales; stock, 114,000 bales; sales, 11,000 bales.

BALENSON